

RUMANIAN FORCES DISARM RUSSIANS ON A WIDE FRONT

Entire Slav Line In Moldavia Is Being Dis-integrated

TWO ARMIES CLASH

Bolsheviks And Rumanians Reported In Battle All Through Bessarabia

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 4.—Rumanian official telegrams state that a great part of the Rumanian army is now fighting and disarming the Russian troops.

The disintegration of the Russian front in Moldavia is increasing daily and whole units are proceeding to Russia attacking Rumanian towns and villages on their way.

After 24 hours fighting, the Rumanian forces disarmed a Russian division and captured 50 guns with which the Russians were bombarding Calatz.

The Rumanians have also surrounded, disarmed and sent to Russia a Russian army corps which attacked Falticeni, in Moldavia.

Owing to the Red Guards stopping supplies from Bessarabia for Moldavia, Rumania, at the request of the Bessarabian Government, has occupied the food centers in Bessarabia and also the Kishineff-Jassy Railway.

The Rumanians are now fighting the Bolsheviks throughout Bessarabia.

Light is thrown on the hitherto obscure situation in the Ukraine by the speech made by the representative of the Rada at the Brest-Litovsk Conference.

He said that ninety per cent of the candidates of the Rada were elected to the Constituent Assembly as compared with less than ten per cent of the Bolshevik candidates in the Ukraine. The Ukrainian Congress of Soviets at Kiev on December 3 declared themselves by an overwhelming majority for the Rada, whereupon the small group of Bolsheviks went to Kharkoff and declared themselves as a new Government of the Ukrainian People's Republic. The latter's delegates hardly represented the town of Kharkoff, much less the Ukrainian Republic.

ENGLAND WILL HAVE COMMUNAL KITCHENS

System To Be Established Soon Throughout The Whole Country

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 4.—The Ministry of Food announces the early establishment throughout the whole country of a system of communal kitchens. The local authorities will own and manage them, the Government providing twenty-five per cent of the initial outlay and guaranteeing twenty-five per cent of the initial working expenses. The kitchens are intended for the use of all classes and the dining room of the House of Commons might be placed on a communal basis.

GOVERNMENT REFUSES TO MEET ENGINEERS

Won't Give It Separate Hearing From Other Trade Unions

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 4.—The communication from Mr. Arthur Henderson, to which the official reply was cabled yesterday afternoon, urged the Government to abandon its refusal to meet the Amalgamated Society of Engineers separately from the National Labor Conference in order to discuss the new man-power proposals.

The Amalgamated Society of Engineers decided not to consider the proposals unless the preferential treatment previously accorded them was repeated. Hence the deadlock.

Foreign Silk Men Petition Chinese Government For Money To Help Industry

Resolution Passed With Endorsement Of French And American Attachés Calls For Assistance

A resolution asking for government direction and assistance in the silk industry in China was unanimously carried at a general meeting yesterday of the Foreign Silk Association attended by the commercial attachés of the United States and France and the leading foreign and Chinese silk merchants in Shanghai. The resolution will be submitted to the Peking Government and pushed until something is accomplished for the improvement of the industry.

The meeting was presided over by Mr. E. C. Byrne, chairman of the Foreign Silk Association, who was supported by M. Knight, the French Commercial Attaché; Mr. Julian Arnold, American Commercial Attaché; M. Muller of Sulzer, Rudolph and Co. M. Madier, president of the French Chamber of Commerce, and others. Following the announcement of the object of the gathering, suggestions were called for by the chairman, and both the commercial attachés as well as representatives of the Chinese silk guilds responded, promising hearty cooperation.

Mr. Byrne's Speech

The chairman's speech was as follows:

Gentlemen.—The object of our meeting today is to inaugurate the means of improving the cultivation of the silk worm in China and I need hardly say how important this is, nor is there much necessity to point out the obvious advantages to the various peoples engaged in the silk industry by an increased production at practically no more cost than at present.

This association has had in mind schemes for the improvement of sericulture for a long time past but we have not been able to persuade our Chinese friends to see eye to eye with us in the all-important measures for the raising of funds, and I may say even now that the proportionate amounts placed in the hands of the special committee do not show that they have yet grasped the importance of our endeavor, but as a star is imperative, it is necessary that the foreigner should show the lead.

I wish at this point to emphasize the valued assistance rendered by the French Chamber of Commerce, who have shown a very worthy lead by engaging the services of Mr. Vell who has done such good work in Indo-China and I feel sure that

provided we all co-operate, the results in a few years will be of enormous value.

A few figures may illustrate the effects of government supervision of the industry such as is practised in Japan.

During the Season 1907/8 Japan exported 93,110 bales.

During the Season 1916/7 Japan exported 226,559 bales.

During the Season 1907/8 Shanghai exported 57,553 bales.

During the Season 1916/7 Shanghai exported 65,847 bales.

Going back to a still earlier date we find in the season 1873/74 Japan exported 15,000 bales against 54,000 from Shanghai.

From which you see we have made but little headway whilst Japan on the other hand has gone forward enormously, and I am not including silk piece goods of which China's export is negligible in comparison with Japan.

Burden Is On Government

Not only Japan, but practically all other silk producing nations have their governments as guiding hands in sericulture, and naturally it will occur to us all, why should we foreigners and Chinese put our hands in our pockets to find funds that the Chinese Government should provide? That is a question, gentlemen, I have no solution for at the moment. The export duty for steam flutes for instance is Tls. 10 per picoul and therefore, if the government could by an expenditure of say Tls. 50,000 increase that export by say 10,000 bales, they would be reduced 200%.

China is unfortunately at a standstill, if not actually going back. For that reason we have to show some example of energy anyhow, to advance the production of silk, which history tells us originated in this great country. Which I am sorry to say no longer seems capable of looking after her off-spring.

It is difficult in fact to realise what the wild state was of the "Bombay Mori," the correct name for our present silk worm, and the stages of transition required to arrive at its present perfection, but the breeding and cultivation must have taken many hundreds of years before silk such as we now see was perfected.

Coming to recent times, I can well remember when 4½ piculs of dry Shaquishing cocoons were guaranteed by Mr. Vell who has done such good work in Indo-China and I feel sure that

(Continued on Page 5)

PRIVY COUNCIL RULES IN GERMAN LINE'S FAVOR

War And Present Situation Will Be Subject Of Talk At Carlton

"The War and the Present World Situation" will be the title of a speech to be given this evening by Dr. George Sherwood Eddy before members of the Saturday Club and their friends. The Club is giving a dinner in honor of Dr. Eddy, who spent two years in the war zone, at the Carlton at 7.45 p.m.

Mr. D. Siffert, Senior Consul, will preside and all the Allied Consuls have been invited to attend. Mr. Ivan Chen, newly appointed Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, is also expected as one of the guests of honor. Ladies are invited. There will be instrumental music and Miss Olive of Schoch will sing.

Attendance at the dinner is limited to 250 persons but Secretary George Fitch announces that a few seats are still left and may be reserved by communicating with him at 120 Szechen Road.

Italian Cities Bombed By German Raiders

Venice, Padua, Treviso And Mestre Suffer In Air Attacks

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Rome, February 4. An official communiqué reports:

Enemy aviators have bombed Venice, Padua, Treviso and Mestre. They hit the civil hospital at Treviso. Altogether 18 persons were killed or wounded.

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(Reuter's Agency War Service)

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Vocational Education Idea Supported By Committee At Teachers' Conference

Permanent Body To Carry Out The Reform Is Advocated; Dr. Eddy Talks To Alumni On Lessons Drawn From The War

Following closely on the points driven home by speakers in the first day's session of the fifth annual meeting of the East China Educational Association, came a report of the Committee on Resolutions yesterday advocating the appointment of a permanent committee on vocational education.

The report was submitted by Dr. F. L. Hawks Pott of St. John's University and advocated strongly the establishment of a body to consider such a committee. The problem of educational effort in vocational lines is occupying much of the attention of the conference and seems likely to acquire a strong impetus from the meetings of the educational leaders at the Y.M.C.A.

The second day of the fifth annual meeting of the Association opened with an even larger attendance than the first day of the conference. The opening devotional exercises were led by the Rev. H. W. Luce and, following these observances, Professor N. Gist Gee of Soochow University read a paper on "Teacher Training."

Plan Union Normal School

As a result of the animated discussion which followed this paper, the assembly decided to establish a Union Normal school for the training of teachers.

The Committee of Course of Study, of which Dr. Fong F. See of the Commercial Press was chairman, reported that their plan was being used with success at the Shanghai Baptist College. The morning session ended with a report from the committee on resolutions, presented by Dr. F. L. Hawks Pott of St. John's University, advocating the appointment of a permanent committee on vocational education.

The afternoon session began in Martyrs' Memorial Hall with a report from Dr. Gamewell, of the China Christian Educational Association, and the reading of papers on the subject of middle schools. The first of these latter was read by Miss Cheney, of Soochow, and was entitled "Some Suggestions on Curriculums for Girls' Middle Schools." A paper was also read on "Self Help in Middle Schools," written by Mr. T. T. Chang and Mr. Tang Kai-feng, showing in detail the working out of an elaborate plan, now used in the Hangchow college, in helping deserving students to get through college by allowing them to work as a means of paying part of their fees.

The Commercial Press, the Chinese American Publishing Co., Edward Evans and Son and the Mission Press have arranged comprehensive exhibits of educational books in the Boys' lobby of the Y. M. C. A. in connection with the Conference. For the convenience of delegates a set of the 11th edition of the Encyclopaedia Britannica is placed on the tables of the Commercial Press exhibit. To book displays include reference books and works in Chinese and English on many topics, including vocational education.

Dr. Eddy Talks

Graphically describing the horrors and devastations of the great war and the lessons drawn from it which are applicable particularly to China, Dr. G. Sherwood Eddy stirred the large audience of alumni of the Chinese Y. M. C. A. last night. Before the address, 250 students and teachers gathered in the gymnasium at a banquet.

Dr. Eddy spoke of the conditions in the trenches and of his experiences in France and England. He told of the fight against the deadly gas of the Germans, which can kill a man in four breaths, and his experience during the advance on Messines Ridge amid volcanic explosions of the tremendous shells and shrapnel.

The great lessons taught by the war were then enumerated. Dr. Eddy declared that selfish materialism is doomed and must end.

"I have come back with a stronger conviction and faith for Christ than ever," he said. "From this great combat a new Russia, a new Turkey, a new Germany, a new United States, a new Armenia and a new China will emerge. Wronged womanhood, wronged manhood and childhood will not be tolerated. It is gratifying

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ANOTHER PEACE OFFER PROPOSED TO PEKING

Hupeh Leaders Willing To Withdraw Forces, Yangtsze Tuchuns Announce

Still another peace proposal was submitted Tuesday to Peking by Tuchun Wang Chuan-yuan of Hupeh, Li Shun of Kiangsu and Chen Kwan-yuan of Kiangsi, according to a Peking telegram last night. The Yangtze Military Governors stated in a memorandum that Generals Tan Hao-min and Chen Chien, commanding the revolutionary forces in Hunan and Hupeh, are willing to continue their negotiations for peace and will withdraw their troops as far as Yochow. This suggestion has been endorsed by the petitioners.

A lengthy mandate by the President reprimanding himself for the misguidance of the nation was among the important orders issued Tuesday. The others included those dismissing General Wang Chin-ching, commander of the Northern troops in Yochow; ordering the arrest of General Tan Hao-min and the investigation of Fu Liang-tao and Chow Shao-hsian, former Military and Civil Governors of Hunan, and cancelling the honor of the brevet rank of General bestowed upon Tuchun Chen Kwan-yuan of Kiangsi and General Fan Kuo-chang, commander of the 20th division in Hupeh.

New Zealand To Send Delegate To London

Will Be Represented At Imperial War Conference, Cabinet Decides

(Reuter's Agency War Service) Wellington, New Zealand, February 4.—The Cabinet has decided that New Zealand will be represented at the forthcoming Imperial War Cabinet and War Conference, subject to the approval of Parliament.

Mr. W. F. Massey and Sir Joseph Ward will represent the Dominion.

A short session of Parliament opening about April 9 will be held to make the necessary arrangements.

Electoral Reform Debated By Lords

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 4.—In the House of Lords today, during a debate on the Electoral Reform Bill, Lord Selborne moved that they should not insist on their scheme of proportional representation but should insert counter-proposals applying the principles to all boroughs returning three or more members.

The Peers agreed by 86 votes to 35. Viscount Galway moved that the Lords insist on their amendment eliminating the alternative vote.

This motion was carried by 66 votes to 29.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:-

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Tashima M. Feb. 9
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kamome M. Feb. 12
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Asuka M. Feb. 14
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Chikugo M. Feb. 16
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Hakata M. Feb. 19
For U.S. Canada and Europe:-
Per T.K.K. s.s. Shinjo M. Feb. 12

RAIDS BY BOTH SIDES ON WESTERN FRONT

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, February 5, Noon.—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:

We carried out successful raids last night at Fleurbaix and in the region of the Ypres-Staden railway. Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reported last evening:

A strong party of the enemy attempted to raid a post northward of Havrincourt but were driven off with heavy losses.

Another party of the enemy rushed

a post southward of Armentieres. Five of our men are missing.

There have been hostile artillery bombardments eastward of Hargicourt, northward of Lens, in the neighborhood of Armentieres and eastward of Ypres.

Our aeroplanes dropped 4½ tons of bombs on various targets, including the railway signals at Melle, Ingelmunster and Lichtenweide.

Five hostile machines were brought down and five driven down. One of ours is missing.

Paris, February 4.—The official communiqué issued this evening reports:

There has been an intense artillery duel north of the Aisne in the region of Cornillet, in the Argonne and in Upper Alsace.

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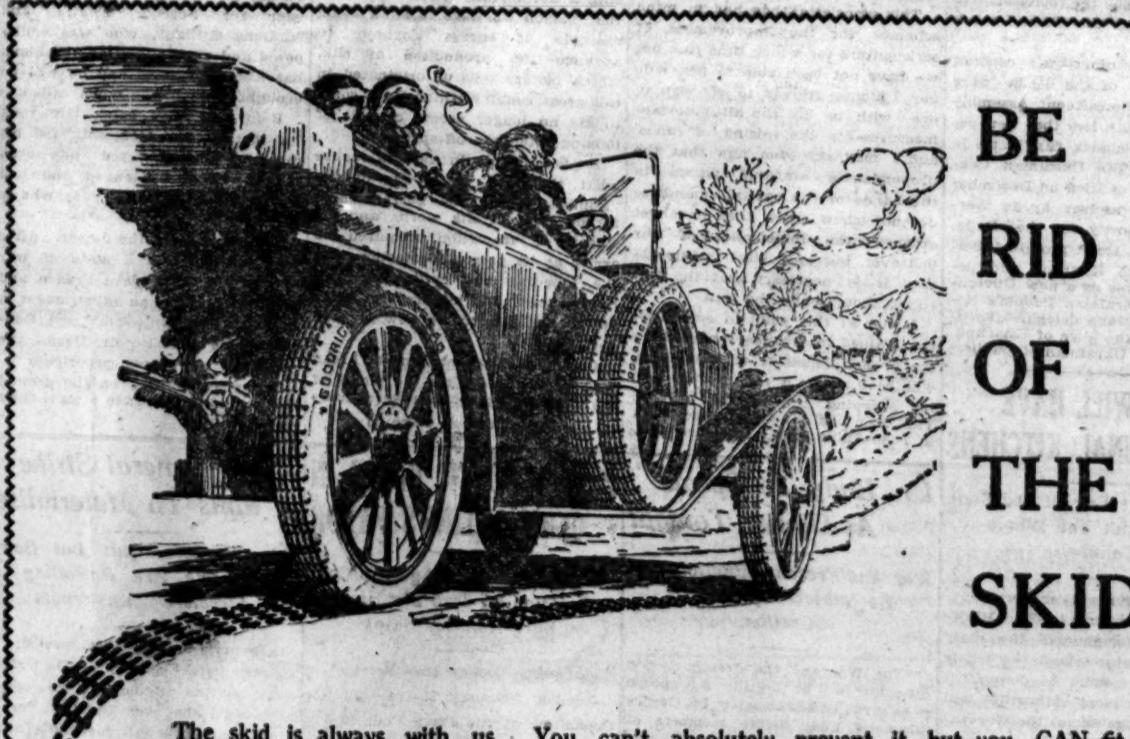
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SOLE AGENTS

Korniloff Tells First Time Secret of Split With Kerensky

Famous Cossack Leader Writes Of Important Events Of The So-called "Korniloff Rebellion"—Charges Former Premier With Duplicity And Vacillation

(In the following remarkable document General Korniloff, the famous Cossack leader, sheds a significant light upon the events of the so-called "Korniloff Rebellion." Penned by the General himself, it is one of the most important revelations that have been published. In it the Cossack General explains his part in the historic affair that ended so ignominiously to himself, greatly weakening the power of the Russian Moderates. In it Korniloff charges Kerensky with vacillation and unscrupulous duplicity.)

By General Korniloff

On August 25 (September 7 our calendar), in the morning, the former Chief Procurator of the Synod, V. N. Lvov, came to me.

As he entered my room Lvov at once announced: "I come to you at the request of Kerensky."

I emphasise that Lvov was not sent for by me, because I had not seen him since April, and did not know him well enough, but that he came to me from Kerensky.

Lvov stated that Kerensky's name, that if, in his opinion, the latter's participation in the administration of the country did not bring with it sufficient strength, stability or authority, Kerensky was ready to withdraw from the government. If Kerensky could count on receiving my support he was ready to continue his work.

Question Of Dictatorship

In response I described the general state of the country and the army. I declared my profound conviction that the only way of this harrassing situation was the institution of a dictatorship and the immediate declaration of martial law.

I announced that it was not my ambition to attain this authority. I was quite willing, I said, to submit to any one on whom the authority of a dictator should be conferred, be it Kerensky, Kaledin, Alexeyev, or any other.

Lvov declared such a solution was possible. In view of the gravity of the situation, he said, the present Provisional Government would see for itself the urgent need for appointing a dictator. In all probability, he said, they would offer me the dictatorship.

In which case, said I, maintaining my opinion that only a vigorous command could save the country, I should not refuse to accept such a responsibility.

Thereupon, in the presence of my orderly officer, V. S. Zavolko, I repeated to Lvov the gist of what I had said.

Scheme For Dictatorship

On August 26 (September 8), after the termination of a congress of Commissioners of the Front, gathered together in my apartment Phloneko, E. S. Zavolko and A. F. Aladyn.

The conversation again turned to the gravity of the situation and the importance of having an efficient administration.

Considering them to be people well acquainted with all the prominent politicians, and in view of our conversations with Savinkov and Lvov, I proposed that they should outline a scheme of government which comprising the leaders of the chief political parties, should be strong and efficient and enjoy the full confidence of the people and the army.

A plan was drawn up for a "Council of National Defence" with the participation of the Supreme Commander.

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In-Chief as president, A. F. Kerensky as Minister; substitutes, Savinkov, General Alekseyev, Admiral Kolokhat and Philonenko.

This committee should resolve itself into a collective dictatorship, because it was not deemed advisable for one person to hold this office alone.

It was proposed that other Ministerial posts should be filled by Takshamyshev, Tretyakov, Pokrovsky, Count Ignatiev, Aladyn, Pleikhanov, G. E. Lvov, and Zavolko.

That same evening I was called and had the following conversation with Kerensky and V. N. Lvov.

According to the record on the tape of the apparatus, the conversation was as follows:

"This is the Minister President, Kerensky, awaiting General Korniloff."

"General Korniloff is at the apparatus."

"Good evening, General Lvov and Kerensky, and at this moment we ask your confirmation that Kerensky can act according to the information communicated to him by Vladimir Nikolayevitch."

"Good evening, gentlemen. Confirming my definition of the situation of the country and the Army, which I gave Vladimir Nikolayevitch with a request that he act accordingly with you, I repeat my announcement that the events of the past few days, as well as those impending, most imperatively require that a definite decision should be arrived at with the least possible delay."

"I ask you, that definite settlements must be fulfilled, about which you personally asked me; without this confirmation from you, yourself, there is hesitation in trusting me completely."

"I corroborate that I asked you to repeat my urgent request to come to Mohilov."

"I understand your answer to be a confirmation of the communication made to me by Lvov. I cannot do this and leave today. I hope to leave tomorrow. Is Savinkov necessary?"

"I urge that he should accompany you. What I said to Lvov applies equally to Savinkov. I ask you again not to delay your departure any later than until tomorrow."

"Shall I come only in case the rumored riots take place or in any case?"

"In any case."

Not admitting that L. Lvov, member of the Imperial Duma and former member of the Provisional Government, could, whatever the inducement, distort the sense of what I had told him, I merely corroborated my invitation to Kerensky to come to General Headquarters trusting to talk matters over with him and so arrive at a satisfactory conclusion.

Accompanying this to General Lukomsky, I asked him if he intended to accept the duty of Commander-in-Chief, to which he replied that he did not think it possible to replace me.

By telegraph I informed B. V. Savinkov, the Minister of War, that I did not consider it possible to resign my post.

Proclaimed A Traitor

On August 23 the Provisional Government proclaimed me a traitor to my country and required me to count-

General Lukomsky, and, without waiting for the arrival of the new Commander-in-Chief, to proceed to Petrograd.

(General Korniloff then goes on to say that he came to the conclusion in thinking that Savinkov, who had been told that the Government had again failed, under the influence of irresponsible organisations, and that, declining to carry out his program, it had decided to remove him, the chief initiator.)

He adds:

"In view of the grave plight of the country and the army, I decided not to resign my post until I had reviewed the situation."

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SAKATANI PLANS TO FIX GOLD STANDARD IN CHINA

New Advisor To Peking Government Tells Purpose Of His Trip

Tokio, January 31.—Baron Sakatani, who has been appointed Financial Advisor to the Peking Government and who is about to leave Tokio to take up his new post is quoted by the Nichi-Nichi:

"I took measures for the liquidation of the inflation that had taken place between the Prime Minister and myself in such a way as to avoid bloodshed and all possible harm to the country and the army."

In conclusion, I have never been, neither am I now, implicated in any conspiracies.

Having received direct telegraphic information regarding the death of General Krymov, General Korniloff

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SAKATANI PLANS TO FIX GOLD STANDARD IN CHINA

New Advisor To Peking Government Tells Purpose Of His Trip

Tokio, January 31.—Baron Sakatani, who has been appointed Financial Advisor to the Peking Government and who is about to leave Tokio to take up his new post is quoted by the Nichi-Nichi:

"I took measures for the liquidation of the inflation that had taken place between the Prime Minister and myself in such a way as to avoid bloodshed and all possible harm to the country and the army."

In conclusion, I have never been, neither am I now, implicated in any conspiracies.

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Mr. Boultong's Life Of Giordano Bruno

By William R. Thayer

Giordano Bruno: His Life, Thought, and Martyrdom. By William Boultong. New York: E. R. Dutton & Co. \$3.75. (gold). At last a great subject has been finely portrayed in biography. Until the last generation Giordano Bruno was merely a name even to the intellectual; and if it had not been for the chance that during the revolution of 1848-49 the Massinian Republic ruled in Rome, it is probable that even now the world would know little more than from hearsay of the fiery Nolan's persecution and martyrdom by the Catholic Inquisition. Under Massini, Liberals examined some of the archives of the Inquisition and found there the record of Bruno's trial, condemnation, and death. Historians must regret that the Liberal researchers had not time to make a thorough investigation of the archives of the Holy Office; for this sample of what is there whets the appetite and causes us to desire that the time may not be long before all the secrets locked in the penetralia of the Inquisition may be laid bare.

Mr. Boultong, the author of this life of Bruno, has proved himself by his "Life of Tasso" and of Pius II, and by his abridgment of Sismondi, the ablest English expert on the Italian Renaissance since Symonds; indeed, he surpasses Symonds in his acquaintance with the subtleties of Italian thought, whether religious or philosophical. It required talent like his to present Giordano Bruno intelligibly to modern readers. Bruno did not write straightforwardly, nor did he argue consecutively, after the fashion of the best moderns. He is at times obscure, either from intention or from his habit of digressions, which he indulged to the full. He uttered many thoughts which he knew the him in our mind is that of an un-

ing soeker after truth; a man who looked at everything with his own eyes and saw much that others had not seen; a man whom the knowledge and love of truth so incessantly controlled, that he would never refrain from speaking out. And he suffered the penalty which falls upon those who tell unwelcome truths or speak them at inopportune times.

We cannot too highly praise the clearness with which Mr. Boultong defines the distinction between theology and religion as Bruno and the Italians of the sixteenth century construed it; for on that distinction hangs our judgment of Bruno's inherent nobility of character. At his trial nothing could be braver or more candid than his acknowledgment that he had written as a philosopher opinions which he could not have written as an orthodox theologian. In this he did not try to evade. Had he been less stanch a follower of truth he might easily have saved his life by a lie; and, in fact, we imagine that his cynical inquisitors were inwardly astonished that a man of his subtlety and his vehement love of life refused to avail himself of falsehood, the common and easy door of escape. The description of Bruno's trial, at which everything was done short of physical torture, to break his spirit and terrorize his mind, but in spite of which he gave clearly his valiant responses even when they incriminated himself, and the account of his burning in the early morning of a bleak February day in 1600, can never be forgotten by any one who has read them with understanding. And the world will ever hold in reverence the fearless spirit who, when his judge condemned him, replied, "Perchance your fear in passing judgment on me is greater than mine in receiving it." Words which, in every age, are worthy to be the motto of any martyr thus done to death.

We have spoken more of Bruno than of Mr. Boultong, and that should be taken as a commendation of the biographer who has succeeded so signalily in making his subject live. Here and there, we might suggest changes which would, perhaps, be local improvements. The interpretation of the "Expulsion of the Beast Triumphant," he put some of his most daring opinions into the mouths of Minos, the heathen god of mockery. Then, too, his process of argumentation is often obsolete, and his fondness for expanding what seem to us to be incongruous or impudent asides, increases the obscurity of his style. When we say that Mr. Boultong understands these peculiar Brunian characteristics so perfectly that he can elucidate them for any reader of average intelligence, we attest his competency for the task.

But though we believe that Bruno's philosophy has never before been so well interpreted, so popularised, in English as by Mr. Boultong, it is the excellence of the portrait of the man himself which distinguishes this biography. From comparatively few ascertained facts and from the careful gathering of possible allusions and sidelights, Mr. Boultong enables us to follow the fiery philosopher from his youth at Nola to his martyrdom at the stake in the Campo di Fiori at Rome. The figure stands out vivid, impulsive, dauntless, scornful even; the slender, dark-haired, flashing-eyed disputant, who, after the fashion of the scholars of his age, went from one seat of learning to another and challenged those who held adverse doctrines to debate with him. To our modern taste, which assumes the virtue of modesty in those who have it not, Bruno's self-reliance and his self-praise are as antipathetic as are his denigration and abuse of his antagonists. But the reader with historic sense knows that these were often only disagreeable externals. He remembers Leonardo da Vinci's famous letter of self-advertisement to Lodovico il Moro; he remembers also the scurrility of Milton's imperishable pamphlets; and he reverences the genius of Leonardo and of Milton in spite of these flaws. So is it with Bruno. The impression which remains of him in our mind is that of an un-

pilation and arrangement of quotations from Franklin's work, such excerpts really occupy but a small portion of the pages. Frequently there is a quotation from his letters or writings, but by far the greater part of the text narrates and discusses the many events of Franklin's life and considers his many-sided character and multifarious achievements. But all this is evidently based upon profound study of the subject, and Mr. Bruce's wide and careful research and his voluminous knowledge are patent upon every page. The work, which is written in a pleasant, interesting style, therefore brings into briefer and more generally accessible compass much that has hitherto been scattered through many volumes, some of them not within the easy reach of the general reader.

Mr. Bruce's method of approach is not that of the usual chronological narrative. Instead, he takes up his subject by phases and treats each of the "many-sided Franklin's" facets of character, achievement, or interest by itself. Thus in the first volume there are chapters on Franklin's moral standards and system, his religious beliefs and his family relations, his friendships in America, England, and France, and on Franklin as philanthropist and citizen. The second volume contains discussions of Franklin's personal characteristics and of Franklin as a man of business, as a man of science, as a statesman, and as a writer. The author's judicial temper is evident throughout. His aim is to give full appreciation to every side of Franklin's greatness and achievement, and at the same time to ignore or gloss over nothing that was small or gross in his character, nothing that offend the more fastidious taste and higher standards of our time. His candor in discussing his subject equals that of Franklin himself, if indeed it does not exceed that of the famous "Autobiography." For it is detached, impersonal, detailed and it discusses Franklin's foibles and flaws on every side, in all their manifestations and in all their relations to his family, friends, and period.

In a ten-page introduction Mr. Bruce gives an admirable summing up or outline sketch of Franklin's achievements, from which this extract affords an excellent example of his readable style and competent handling:

"It was a rare mind indeed which could give happy expression to homely maxims of plodding thrift and yet entertain noble visions of universal philanthropy. The stretch between Franklin's weighty observations on Population, for instance, and the bright, graceful bagatelles with which his pen occasionally trifled was not a short one; but it was compassed by his intellect without the slightest evidence of halting facility. It is no exaggeration to say that this intellect was an organ lacking in no element of power except that which can be supplied by a profound spiritual insight and a kindling imagination alone. . . . His life was like a full five-act play prophetic prologue, and statuary epilogue, and swelling scene imposed on swelling scene, until the tall chandler's son, rising from the humblest levels of human fortune to the highest by uninterrupted gradations of invincible success, finally became the recipient of such a degree of impressive homage as has rarely been paid to any one by the admiration and curiosity of mankind."

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN

Benjamin Franklin Self-Revealed: A Biographical and Critical Study Based Mainly on His Own Writings. By William Cabell Bruce. Two volumes. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$6. (gold).

Notwithstanding the voluminous pages which have narrated, described, and discussed the life and works of Benjamin Franklin, to say nothing of the writings in which he did, with unsurpassed candor, the same service for himself, there yet remained room for these two dignified and very conscientious and painstaking volumes by Mr. Bruce. Although the "self-revealed" of the title would cause the reader to expect the work to be mainly a com-

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MUNICIPALITY HONORS INSP. T.W. SPOTTISWOODE

Police, Council And Other Branches Represented At Funeral Of Veteran Officer

Representatives of the Police Force, the Municipal Council, the S. V. C. and a great many friends gathered at Bubbling Well Cemetery yesterday afternoon to attend the funeral services for Inspector T. W. Spottiswoode, veteran member of the local Police Force who died last Monday after a brief illness.

Of the Police Force, on which Inspector Spottiswoode had seen twenty-one years service, there were present Captain Superintendent McBuen, Major Hilton-Johnson, Captain E. I. M. Barrett, Mr. M. O. Springfield, Acting Registrar, Mr. K. E. Newman, Police Legal Adviser, and practically every Inspector on the Force. There were also almost all of the sergeants, the head jailer, Mr. C. Weatherhead, and the mounted squad which Inspector Spottiswoode had so long drilled. These were in charge of Sergeant Major Fairbairn and Acting Sergeant Rock.

There were also present the Sirdar Singh and all of the Senior Havildars of the Sikh force and Inspectors Toussaint and Alphonse of the French Municipal Force.

Mr. E. Pearce, Chairman of the Municipal Council, and Mr. Ed. White were in attendance, while the Shanghai Volunteer Corps was represented by Major T. E. Truman, the Commandant; Major H. W. Pilcher, Captains Canning, Hilliard, Cubitt and Godfrey and members of nearly all of the units of the Corps. Chief Officer Pett and other members of the Fire Brigade were also present for the last rites. Members of the various Masonic lodges, including Dr. R. S. Ivy, District Grand Master of North China, and numerous friends were also in attendance.

Simple and impressive services were conducted in the Cemetery chapel and at the grave by the Rev. C. J. F. Symons. The coffin, draped

in the Municipal flag, on which were laid the dead Inspector's sword, belt and helmet, was borne to its resting place by the departed officer's fellow Inspectors, Lynch, Kinipple, Morrison, Johnston, MacGregor and Kerrigan, while the chief mourners, the widow and two children and the principal Municipal and Police Officials marched close behind.

At the request of the bereaved family flowers were not sent but a number of beautiful wreaths were laid on the coffin as a tribute from the various Municipal branches and organisations. These included floral offerings from the Shanghai Municipal Council, the Officers, Non-Commissioned officers and Chinese Company, S.V.C., the Shanghai Fire Brigade, the Municipal Police, Mr. D. MacGregor, Superintendent of Parks, the Cosmopolitan Masonic Lodge, the Shanghai Light Horse, and the Misses Cheatham and Knight.

Silk Men Want Government Aid

(Continued from Page 1)

anted to produce 1 picul of silk; now it requires 5 piculs and more. The same tale can be told of Wusieh and other important silk centers. However that is not the point. We maintain that by careful selection of the eggs 3½ to 4 piculs of cocoons will be enough to produce a picul of silk, and I leave your imagination to calculate the enormous increase we shall have in silk both for home consumption as well as export, and I feel sure at a lower cost. In Japan, I am told, some grades of cocoons yield three piculs to one of silk. This is perhaps the limit of perfection. There is one thing more I have to say on the subject which, of course, is somewhat technical, but the bigger the yield the better the quality, hence we hope to gain both ways.

As regard funds this year, the Chinese, the French Chamber of Commerce and this association have contributed in equal proportions. This should not be and the Chinese, who will be the chief gainers, should and will have to put up a much larger share in future and, as I have already told you, the future will really rest on the Government in the end.

However, there are many who will profit out of the trade besides dealers, merchants and growers. I refer to the foreign banks, insurance and shipping companies, as well as

others, and next year I hope they will fall in line with us and help to feed the worm that produces the silken thread.

There are still others who should do their best to help this scheme along until we can get the wheels of government moving, and they are those interested in silk in New York, Lyons, Milan, London and other centers where it is imported.

Now, Gentlemen, I think I have explained the situation as far as I can. The crux is the time when the Chinese Government will take over our work and carry it in an efficient manner. There are, we know, three small establishments operated by the provinces of Kiangsi and Chekiang, but their range is very limited and I think they are admitted not up to the required standard of efficiency to be of much use. Whilst we are trying to make our Chinese friends help themselves, let us carry on the work to the best of our ability and trust later on we shall have some repayment for our trouble and expenditure.

Committee Appointed

The schemes we have in view naturally depend on the funds provided, but they will follow on the lines that have been successful in other countries. This year we propose to assist and advise those experimental stations that are already in existence, beside which buy cocoons and examine the eggs on the Pasteur system by which in 1919 we shall have a supply that can be guaranteed to be healthy and provide worms that will not die in the 3rd or 4th stage, but live to produce cocoons of good size and quality. I will not go into further details but the Committee in charge consist of representatives of the Chinese, the French Chamber of Commerce and the Silk Association and you may depend no effort will be spared to make the initial attempt a success and set an example for the future.

I need hardly say that this future depends largely on the Chinese themselves, the Government is content to take the taxes without the least attempt towards any amelioration, or betterment to begin with a tax on exports is iniquitous and a hindrance to trade, no other country with such a nest egg as silk, would think of such a levy, and repeating what I have just said, the producer has absolutely nothing to show for it.

I have now to put the following resolution before you:

Resolved that this meeting considers that the silk industry of China is suffering from want of Government direction and assistance, such should be forthcoming at an early date and in view of the large amount collected in taxes should be of a substantial character sufficient to put the trade on a sound and expanding basis.

Commercialised Vice Topic of W.C.T.U. Meet

Public Session To Be Held At Union Church This Afternoon

A public meeting of the Shanghai Women's Christian Temperance Union, at which a resume and discussion of the Association's series of talks on "Commercialised Vice" will be heard, is to be held at 5.30 p.m. today in Union Church Hall. Both men and women are invited to attend the meeting. The chair will be occupied by the Rev. Isaac Mason.

War Films and Variety

Attention of those who missed the previous showings of the British official war films is directed to the fact that there will be a repeat performance at the Olympic Theater tonight under the patronage of the Shanghai Volunteers. There will also be a newly arranged variety entertainment which promises to be as popular as was the former vaudeville accompaniment of these stirring war films. The performance begins at 9 p.m. On Saturday there will be a matinee for children at 3 o'clock, under the patronage of the Shanghai Volunteers.

12 Norwegian Ships Torpedoed In January

(Reuters' Agency War Service) London, February 4.—Reuters' Agency learns that 12 Norwegian vessels were lost in January through the war and 8 Norwegian sailors killed.

British Deny Report Warship Was Mined

(Reuters' Agency War Service) London, February 4.—The Admiralty denies the German wireless report that a large English warship, which was accompanied by a torpedo-boat and chasers, struck a mine and sank in the Firth of Forth recently. "There has been no incident on which this statement could be based."

Passengers Arrived

Per I.C. ss. Koonshing from Canton.—Mr. F. Longford. Sulzer, Rudolph and Co., M. Madler. Per C.N. ss. Hain Peking from Ningpo.—Miss Williams, Rev. L. Dumartier, Messrs. O. F. Brooks, and G. Elchwald. Per I.C. ss. Kutwee from Hang-kow.—Miss Poinsinace, Mr. and Mrs. a.m. Guttry, Mr. E. Pugh, and Mr. W. Meyer.

Poisoning Indicated IN RUMFORD INQUEST

Testimony Shows Deceased Suffered From Sleeplessness And Bought Veronal For Relief

Indications that Mr. Hector Rumford, who died at the General Hospital after a sudden seizure last Tuesday, came to his death through veronal poisoning were brought out at the inquest which was continued at the British Supreme Court before Coroner G. W. King yesterday.

A clerk in Messrs. J. D. Chang and Company's dispensary, 83 Nanking Road, named Woo Chung-men, testified that Mr. Rumford purchased, without a doctor's prescription, twenty-five-grain packets of veronal powder on January 28. Mrs. Rumford then testified that her husband had been ill for about seven weeks and greatly worried over business matters. He had not been able to sleep well, she said, and had mentioned veronal as an aid to sleep, but she had advised him not to take it and had not known that he was in possession of any of the drug. Mrs. Rumford stated that they had been in Shanghai since last April. Her husband had formerly been in the Maritime Customs and had then been in partnership with Mr. Keeble working up an import and export business, but the business was not good. Previously he had been in China for seventeen or eighteen years and had never had a day's illness. Mrs. Rumford said that last Monday her husband felt a little better and went to bed at 6 p.m., saying that he was tired. At 10 o'clock he began coughing badly and she gave him some orange juice, following which he slept. At midnight he was seized with another coughing spell and could not answer when she asked if he would have more of the orange juice. Mrs. Rumford said that she sent word to Mrs. Carlson, also staying at the Kalem Hotel. Mrs. Carlson telephoned to Dr. Jackson but was unable to secure his services and finally Dr. Hoepling was called and came at once. He ordered Mr. Rumford to hospital and he had never regained consciousness. Mrs. Rumford said that her husband had never mentioned suicide and she

was certain that he did not take the veronal with that intent. Detective Sub-Inspector Reeves testified that Detective Sergeant Kiloh had seen Dr. Hoepling and tomorrow. The inquest was adjourned until



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WEATHER

Very cloudy weather with fresh to
strong Northerly winds expected
along the whole coast.

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, FEBRUARY 7, 1918

Shaw's Solution Of The Irish Question

By George Bernard Shaw

BOTH in England and Ireland the present system of local government by counties will have to develop into local government by industrial watersheds, so to speak; but the divisions of these will most certainly not follow the divisions of the existing provinces, and provincial parliaments or even councils would become a serious obstacle to the scientific reorganisation of local government, which will soon become inevitable. There would be ten times more sense in making two separate Irish parliaments, for agricultural Ireland and city Ireland (say Belfast, Cork and Dublin), than for making one parliament for Antrim and another for Donegal.

If England likes to split herself into north and south, the harm will not be very great, as there is no national question involved, and the division would be in no sense a secession; besides, either half would still contain about five times as many people as the whole of Ireland. But in Ireland no national division is possible. The internal model there must be the Union of South Africa, not the federations of Australia and British North America. Even the South African provincial councils would have to be very cautiously adopted in Ireland, where national homogeneity must be absolutely unbroken unless the old troubles are to begin all over again.

Neither this nor any other scheme is compatible with impossibility in the French sense. Impossibility, or Extremism, is only a cloak for the anarchism which makes crude peoples afraid to be governed at all and which is responsible for most of the miseries of England. Parliamentary self-government is not liberty, but a means by which capable men with character enough to use it, courage enough to face the inevitable risks of majority rule, and sense enough to see that the alternative of minority or foreign rule is still more risky, can secure what liberty is possible to individuals in civilized society under that tyranny of nature and daily need against which no political constitutions can avail. Whether the Irish have that capacity, that character, that courage, that common sense, will be proved at the convention.

In all communities the lack of it is betrayed by one infallible sign, and that is the demand for security. Let the Irish factions remember that they cannot have liberty and security together any more than the English can. The men of Devonshire, being in a minority in England, must take their chance of the English Parliament passing a law that all persons speaking with the Devonshire accent instead of the Oxford accent shall have their noses cut off. The members of the County of Huntingdon's persuasion must risk the establishment of the Mahometan faith; and the Roman Catholics must risk the revival of the Elizabethan persecutions.

If they were not willing to face those risks they would simply be unfit for free institutions and have to be placed under tutelage as "nonadults." And if Ulster Protestants are not prepared to take the risks of parliamentary government, then what they need poli-

tically is neither Home Rule nor Union, but a sufficiency of paternally managed orphan asylums. For the Union offers them far less security than Home Rule.

The Catholics have been able to force the London Parliament to desert them. They are in an insignificant minority there and as to their wealth and commercial enterprise, do they really believe that the monstrous cities in which Birmingham and Wolverhampton, Lancashire and Cheshire, are swallowed together as mere parishes, can see Belfast without the aid of a magnifying glass? In Ireland Belfast is formidable; in England Belfast is six pence, though the doughty Scot (probably of Ulster parentage), whose comment on London was "Feebles for me," is cherished in England as a legendary figure with affectionate admiration, which however, butters no parsnips.

It Ulster is not fit for self-government, it may as well be tyrannised over by the Pope as by Dublin Castle. In fact, the hand of the Pope is heavier on it at this moment than the hand of the Castle. It will never beat the Pope except by means of an Irish parliament; and it will not beat him that way if it is cowardly enough to tie the hands of the Irish parliament in respect to religion. There is no clause in the Home Rule Bill that condemned it more conclusively than the cowardly and insulting clause that attempts to shut out religious organisation from the competence of the miserable Committee-with-a-Reference which it offers as an organ of national government.

At all means let us have that part of the Australian clause 116 which forbids the setting up of religious tests and other forms of persecution, but not that part of it which condemned Australia to teach her children nothing but the materialistic doctrine of the secularist sect and forbade her to establish her religion.

Sinn Fein must also face the risks of the glorious enterprise of political liberty. If it makes conditions with liberty by refusing to accept it except on condition of fiscal autonomy and the like, it will get government without liberty, and serve it right! In federating with the Britannic Alliance it will have to give the Alliance certain guarantees in return for the power and consequence Ireland will have as a member.

But if it begins asking for guarantees from the Alliance that national self-government will not hurt it, it will justify the Scottish officer who said to me impatiently the other day: "Oh, let us give the wretched place (Ireland) its independence and make it a foreign power. Then we can conquer it and treat it as a conquered country and have no more nonsense about it." That Scot was a man after my own heart. When France faced England and all Europe with the flag of liberty, and beat them, it was not with the cry of "Security, security, and still more security," but "Audacity, audacity, and still more audacity."

When Germany lost her nerve, and instead of taking her chance with western democracy, wanted security, she plunged herself and dragged the rest of Europe into the black slavery of war, and destroyed even the common securities of life and property which are practicable for all civilised nations. And if we lose the war, it will be through the terrors of those who would lose the substance of victory in a frantic snatching at the shadow of security. Liberty is not a shelter for weaklings and children, it is an adventure for the brave and strong; and if any Irishmen can be found to disgrace their country by clamoring for it, I exhort the convention not to coddle them with conciliation, but to brace them with whole-some contempt.

It remains only for the convention secretariat to draft the bill. All they need is a pair of scissors, a pot of paste, a set of copies of the British North America Act, 1867; the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act, 1900, and the South Africa Act, 1909, with a few special clauses which I shall be happy to supply if necessary. Then strike out the colonial names and figures and replace them with Irish ones, and the thing is done. The expenses can be covered by selling the existing copies of the Home Rule Bill as waste paper.

Note: The following summary of the acts by which Canada, Australia and the South African Union are governed will give the reader a clearer idea of the plan. Bernard Shaw proposes for the government of Ireland.

Canada is a union of provinces, the Australian Commonwealth is the union of states which once were separate colonies, and the South Africa Union is a federation of former Boer republics and Brit-

ish colonies. The Boer republics lost their sovereignty in the war with Great Britain, which ended in 1902.

In each of these federations the sovereign power is vested in a governor-general appointed by the British crown. His powers, however, are limited much the same as is the power of the King of England. The legislative authority is vested in the governor-general, the Senate and the House of Representatives, or (as it is called in Canada) the House of Commons.

In Canada the Senators are nominated by the governor-general, acting with his cabinet. The lower house is elected by the people. In Australia both houses are elected by the voters.

In Canada the dominion government retains all legislative power not explicitly delegated to the provincial assemblies. In Australia the parliament has greater law-making powers than the United States Congress, exercising the legislative functions similar to the American Congress, but going further with power to regulate marriage and divorce, etc. Canada, Australia and South Africa regulate immigration and other local policies. The power of the sovereign, as represented by the governors-general, is practically limited to the prohibition of any legislation inimical to the imperial interests of the British empire.

The Old Man Who Watches For U-Boats

By Vernon Bartlett
(From the London Daily Mail)

I was climbing over the rocks in a lonely little bay when I met him—a small, old man, tanned and wrinkled by the weather, with a brassard bearing the letters "C. W." round one arm and a worn swordstick of all strange weapons, in his hand. The field-glasses round his shoulder, his armet, and his swordstick all attracted me, so that I stopped to pass the time of day with him.

"You coast watchers must have a rather dull time of it round here?" I suggested.

He produced a blackened clay from his pocket and lit it with all the leisure of a man who has lived far from towns. "I'm sixty-two years old," he told me at length, "but I do my best of ten miles up and down hill day and night. Besides that, I've spent dozens of nights watching from the caves or lying on the cliff edge, keeping a look-out on the shore below. No, it's not nearly so dull as you might think."

"But what's the point of spending nights in caves at your time of life?" I asked in astonishment. "There's nothing to watch for on this west coast."

He laughed to himself and made as though to continue his beat. Then he halted again. "Only thirty-two submarine bases," he remarked.

"That's all we've found round these twenty miles of coast. Why, only a month ago we found a lot of petrol stored in a hollow under a big rock half way up this very bit of cliff. I'd rather be back in my old ship, but it's worth while getting rheumatics to stop the Hun from getting his petrol."

He saw my astonishment and became a little more explicit. "Although this is the west coast of England there are plenty of submarines round about, and they want petrol to cruise for a long time. Most people imagine submarine bases only exist in stories about spies, but they don't. Either some German agent ashore hides petrol for the submarines or the submarines themselves dump it on land when they begin a cruise and fetch it when they need it—it's not for me to say which; it's only for me to find it. There's been a U-boat at work round here for weeks now—you can tell when she's about because the minesweepers warn the other shipping—but no one's had the luck to catch her yet, unless she's been sent to the bottom, like so many others, without our knowledge. One thing is certain, and that is that she has petrol hidden somewhere up this bit of coast and that she's made several attempts to get it."

"And how do you prevent it?" I asked. "It must be a hard job to spot them at night."

"There's only one way," said the coast watcher, "and that is to keep a look-out all the time." There are plenty of caves down this coast where people never go—you only find the tracks of seals there, and bits of old wreckage, and sometimes, bones or pieces of clothes. It's one of the loneliest bits of coast in England. And down there I go with a mate of mine, and we keep a look-out all night long. I can tell you that the noises you hear down there under the cliffs fairly make you shiver at times."

"But do you ever see the submarines near the shore? Have they sunk many down this way?"

The old man laughed. "Ah, that's asking questions that can't be answered," he said. "Besides, I must get on now. But don't go away thinking that coast watchers have the time to get bored. They do their little bit like everyone else."

And as he tapped his way over the rocks with his old swordstick I fell to wondering at the strangeness of a war that calls upon men to spend the whole night in the caves in England watching for the breaking of the surface of the water that shall betray the presence of the enemy.

Canada is a union of provinces, the Australian Commonwealth is the union of states which once were separate colonies, and the South Africa Union is a federation of former Boer republics and Brit-

The Evolution Of Mr. Wilson's Policies

College Professors Show, In A Comprehensive Study, The Logical Development Of The President's Conduct Of Our Foreign Relations

The Foreign Policy of Woodrow Wilson, 1913-1917. By Edgar E. Robinson and Victor J. West. New York: The Macmillan Company. \$1.75 (gold).

A logical, consistent, inevitable evolution from a few fundamental convictions that has been conditioned in its application by the development of events—that is the view presented by the two authors of this timely and valuable volume on President Wilson's foreign policy. It is evident that they have made a close and thorough study of their subject, and also that they have brought to their scrutiny and presentation the mental backgrounds and training calculated to fit them for the task. For they take up piece by piece every one of President Wilson's messages, addresses, papers of any sort that have dealt with our foreign relations and in conjunction with them the governmental measures with which they were concerned. They examine the principles enunciated, the practical steps taken, and show how in every case there was logical development from what had gone before, how the purpose had apparently been constantly to inform and educate popular understanding so that it would be behind the Government in every step that should be taken.

Therefore it will be seen that the treatment of the subject is both comprehensive and detailed. It is also clearly reasoned and judiciously presented. For the book is in no sense the work of uncritical, enthusiastic admiration. The authors, who are both members of the Faculty of Stanford University, Mr. Robinson in the department of American history and Mr. West in that of political science, are too accustomed to dealing with political documents and historical questions as material for laboratory investigation to allow their personal reactions—whatever they may be—to current events to influence their intellectual appraisement of the matters in question. And their study of this subject has caused them, as the result of their honest, critical, and trained investigation, to set forth President Wilson's foreign policy as one of high ideals, justice, friendliness, the desire to see democratic principles prevail that have inspired his policies toward the warring nations. Somewhat in these former policies, but markedly in those dealing with nations and matters connected with the war, the method pursued by these two authors shows how entirely logical in its development the President's policy has been, how foreshadowings appear of attitudes that later come out prominently, how principles are intimated, to be later definitely established, how the public opinion in this country has been steadily warmed, inspired, molded, solidified.

The book must be especially recommended to those casual readers and superficial thinkers who, allowing themselves to be unduly influenced by headlines in newspapers and the flippant comment of "the man in the street," still sneer about such matters as certain phrases used by President Wilson at various times—"too proud to fight," "peace without victory," and that dealing with the aims of the belligerents. Concerning the first of these, they show that the sentence following that containing the famous phrase, and only in connection with which can it fairly be considered, showed that the President meant that the United States was adhering to international law and still maintained the position, often previously taken, of reliance as far as possible upon other means than trial by battle. The authors show by quotations that this thought had previously been expressed by the President, had, indeed, been made prominent in an address made only a few weeks before to The Associated Press. In the same way they take up the other matters that have given occasion for much unthinking condemnation and superficial diatribe, and show what deep purposes underlay them and how significant they were of the high purposes and the splendid destiny for America which the President had in mind.

When the time came which made inevitable the break with Germany, the authors say of the note of December 18, 1916, in which occurred the phrase which set loose so many tongues of derision, as to the aims of the belligerents as stated by themselves being similar, his speech on the preceding May 27, which dealt with the subject of a League of Nations, and the address to the Senate on January 22, 1917, dealing with the foundations of peace, that they had raised the matter high above the question merely of a break with the German Government. "The time had come," they say, "when a break meant that the United States was to throw its power against the disturbers of world peace. To Woodrow Wilson do the people of the United States owe the fact that when diplomatic relations were broken on February 8 they were broken for the purpose of advancing an international cause."

At the close of their discussion, after drawing attention to the truth that it is by their principles and methods rather than by results attained that statesmen should be judged and by results of permanent rather than of immediate value, the authors declare that by both principles and results the Wilson policies are justified.

Particularly interesting are those portions of the book wherein the authors trace the constant endeavor of President Wilson to illuminate public opinion upon the subject of American participation in the war, to mold it and lead it to the vantage point whence it could see what America could gain for humanity by participation. They make it evident, by his own words, that he foresees the probable necessity of our entry.

(Continued on Page 7)

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Daily Home Magazine Page

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All Over The World

You may try ever so hard to deal of sitting tight, public opinion suppresses public opinion on any particular subject in old England, but it won't "go down" long with the English people. You may keep prohibition meetings out of the papers, and stop your ears to what people at home and abroad are saying, but the lid will burst and truth will out. So now, after a good

has burst forth, and happily there are papers independent enough to print what it has got to say. And so the question is being asked, by people who face issues squarely: When is the Government going to give up talking one thing and doing another; preaching economy and wasting grain and foodstuffs on

alcohol? And because England is getting to know how Canada and the United States regard the drink danger to which their sons are exposed when they reach English shores, another question is being asked, and that is: Are the interests of the brewing trade and the pandering to an educated demand for drink to be allowed to take precedence of the highest interests of the British Empire? It is a question to which there can be but one answer, and both patriotism and morality require that it shall be given immediately.

The attempts to dub the American soldier with such distinctive nicknames as "Sammie" and "Teddy" are persistent. But the regular army man, at least, objects to any cognomen other than "Doughboy" in spite of its close resemblance to "Doughface," a word of derision which the South applied to the northern supporters of Negro slavery. Etymologically, "Doughboy" owes its derivation to the doughcake formerly backed for American sailors; then it was applied to the big brass button of similar shape worn by the infantry, according to Mrs. Custer in her "Tenting on the Plains," and, by natural sequence, to the infantry soldier himself. When General Custer wrote that he was glad not to be a "doughboy," he was presumably congratulating himself upon being that superior being, a cavalryman.

There is a great deal of promise in the announcement that the big Paris establishment, the Galeries Lafayette, is taking radical steps to prevent German influence on French taste and fashion. It has engaged an "artiste décorateur" of high reputation, M. Félix Aubert, whose particular business it will be to find designers who can produce original untainted work. Added to this, a museum of modern art, formed by the yearly purchase of artists' work, is to be started at the Galeries. A great deal has been said about foreign invasion of French decorative art, and it is good to see a great commercial house taking so energetic a lead in the right direction.

The declaration, by United States Senator Thomas W. Hardwick, of Georgia, Democrat, that President Wilson's action in retaining the Cabinet that served during his first term, without submitting nominations, was "a contemptuous disregard of senatorial courtesy," and

his resolution calling on the President to inform the Senate by "what warrants of law or authority" the present Cabinet officers hold office, may give rise to an interesting, but hardly to an important, discussion.

Cabinet officers are simply secretaries to the President acting as heads, respectively, of the several executive and administrative departments. As advisers of the President, they are unknown to law or constitution. They do no go out of office with a retiring President, or come in with a new Chief Magistrate. They come in by appointment, and retire by resignation, and may continue indefinitely. The appointment of every member of the present Cabinet was once confirmed. Whether in the beginning of a new term, for the President makes it necessary that all shall be reconfirmed is a question. President Wilson apparently thinks once is enough, and he can reasonably think so, as do thousands of others, without intending or committing a breach of senatorial courtesy.

Whole battalions of Thomas Alkinsons, now that the long-expected snowfall has buried the Austro-Germans in deep Alpine drifts, have been paying visits to the Milan Opera House and receiving immense ovations. By way of acknowledgment, Tommy gave the laurel-crowned "Tipperary" and created a sensation, as well he might, in that sacred mecca of Italian opera. Flowers were showered upon him in most embarrassing fashion. The reason of this delicate attention may be the kilts at which the people gaze in undisguised amazement. One veteran peasant exclaimed: "Fancy, women as well as men go to war in that country, and yet they look as though they would make mincemeat of the Germans." Little wonder that some of these kilted "ladies" received not only flowers, but equally embarrassing kisses.

The belief is prevalent in Newfoundland, upon what ground has not yet been definitely made known, that, in recognition of the loyal and gallant service it has rendered the Empire in the present war, it is to be created a Dominion. Since the federation of Australia and of South Africa, Newfoundland has been the only considerable British colony standing alone. The Newfoundland units, army and navy, in the war zones, have given a splendid account

As the Needle to the Pole:- By J.J. Montague

In vain we try to make her smile;
She mopes about all day,
A picture of distress the while.
She slowly pines away,
Nor sundays have no lure for her,
The movie thrillers pall,
She quite detests the theater;
In fact, she loathes them all.

For oh! her heart's in Spartanburg,
Camp Custer and Camp Meade,
Where Ted and John and Tom have gone
To serve their country's need;
At Plattsburgh, Sherman, Sheridan,
With Bob and Bill and Jim,
And each is glad to know she's sad,
Each one is glad that she is and
Because she misses him.

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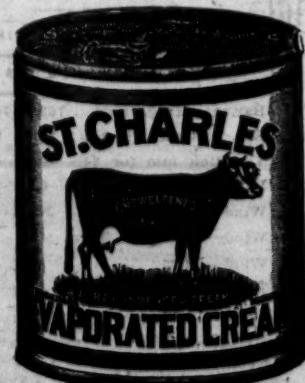
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Far Eastern Ins. Co. Ltd. Tls. 20 B.

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Indo-China Def. 112a
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Llewellyn \$30
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@ 105=Tls. 95.24

@ 72.2=Max. \$181.91

Mex. Dollars Market rate Tls. 91.975

Dragon Dollars: native bank rate

Shai Gold Barn. 975 touch Tls. 362

Bar Silver 434d.

Copper Cash per tael 1743

Sovereigns:

Buying rate @ 4 1/2d.=Tls. 4.66

exch. @ 72.2=Max. \$6.45

Peking Bar Tls. —

Native Interest02

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver 434d.

Bank Rate of Discount 5%

Market rate of discount:

3 m.s. %

4 m.s. %

5 m.s. %

Exchange on Shanghai, \$9 d.m.

Ex. Paris on London Fr. 27.25

Ex. Y. Y. on London T.T. \$4.768

Consols \$ —

Exchange Opening Quotations

London T.T. 4/31

London Demand 4/31

India T.T. 294

Paris T.T. 586

Paris Demand T.T. 587

New York Demand 1021

New York Demand 1021

Hongkong T.T. 69

Japan T.T. 503

Batavia T.T. 2313

Banks Buying Rates

London 4 m.s. Cots 4/5d.

London 4 m.s. Doco. 4/5d.

London 6 m.s. Cots 4/5d.

London 6 m.s. Doco. 4/5d.

Paris 4 m.s. 614

New York 4 m.s. 1064d.

Customs House Exchange Rates

Hk. Tls. 4.31 @ 4/3d. \$1

1 @ 581 = France 6.47

1 — Marks —

0.88 @ 1011 Gold \$1

1 @ 51 Yen 2.18

1 @ 15 Rupees 2.56

1 @ 15 Roubles —

1 @ 1.50 Mex. \$1.50

Stock Exchange Transactions

Shanghai, February 6, 1918.

TODAY'S QUOTATION

Official

Langkats Tls. 13.75

New Eng. Tls. 14.75

Shanghai Kelantans Tls. 0.75

Zhangies Tls. 4.75

Unofficial

Anglo Javas Tls. 8.70

Shanghai Cotton Tls. 126.00

Shanghai Docks Tls. 80.50

Hankow Market

The Hankow British Chamber of

Commerce in their report for week

ending January 30, write as follows:-

Export.—This market has been quiet

with very little business passing.

Oils and Fats have been in greater demand

for America, but at limits that render

business impossible. Cotton is still

firm, but in small supply. Hides and

Goatskins are firmer, the former as

a result of activities on the part of

Chinese speculators, while for the

latter there has been a slight demand

from America. Tallow and Wood

Oil are steady, but supplies uncertain

on account of the local political situa-

tion. Demand from Italy continues,

but, although the N. Y. K. have

advertised a steamer for Genoa, there

is no tonnage space available. Plum

Gallnuts are firm on account of local

demand.

Imports.—This market continues

quiet but firm, with no business doing

and no clearances. There has been

some enquiry for 16's and 20's Yarn,

but no business has resulted. Local

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Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

Capital \$1,200,000 Reserve Fund 1,200,000 Reserve Liability of Shareholders 1,200,000

Head Office: 28 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E. C.

Court of Directors:

Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.

Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.

T. Cuthbertson, Esq.

Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.

W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.

The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.

W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.

Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:

The Bank of England.

The London City & Midland Bank Limited.

The London County and Westminster Bank, Limited.

The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.

The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar Ipoh Puket

Bangkok Ipoh Rangoon

Batavia Karachi Saigon

Bombay Klang Seremban

Calcutta Kobe Singapore

Canton Kuala-Lumpur Shanghai

Cebu Madras Sourabaya

Colombo Malacca Taiping

Delhi Manila (F. M. S.)

Foochow Medan Tavoy (Lower)

Haiphong New York Burma)

Hankow Peking Tientsin

Hongkong Penang Yokohama

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

L. R. BRENNER

Manager.

RUBLES.

Capital 55,000,000 Reserve Fund 26,800,000 Kgs. Tls.

Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government 3,500,000

Reserve Fund 1,750,000

Succursales et Agences:

Bangkok Hanol Saigon

Battambang Hongkong Shanghai

Canton Mengtze Singapore

Djibouti Noumea Tientsin

Dondichery Peking Tourane

Haiphong Papoote

Hankou Phnom-Penh

Bankers:

In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.

In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN

Manager.

Roubles.

Capital (fully-paid) 55,000,000

Reserve Fund 26,800,000

Kgs. Tls.

Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government 3,500,000

Reserve Fund 1,750,000

HEAD OFFICE: PERIODICAL.

Paris Office: 9, Rue Boudreau.

London Office: 64, Old Broad St., E.C.

Bankers:

London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.

Paris: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developement de Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.

Lyons: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

Far Eastern Branches and Agencies

Bombay Harbin Peking

Chanchun Hongkong Shanghai

Chefoo Newchwang Tientsin

Dairen Nicolayowsk Vladivostock

Haiian O/Amur Yokohama

Hankow

51 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

Safe Deposit Boxes.

L. JEZIERSKI,

G. CARRERE,

Managers for China,

Japan and India.

President: JEAN JADOT

Gouverneur Societe Generale de Belgique.

Societe Anonyme

Paid-up Capital Frs. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.

London office: 2 Bishopsgate, Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam

President:

Jean Jadot

Gouverneur Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:

London: Martin's Bank, Ltd.

Brussels: Societe Generale de Belgique.

Antwerp: Banque d'Anvers.

Paris: Banque de l'Union Parisenne, Societe Anonyme.

Lyon and Marseilles: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris.

New York: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Taels and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

M. DEMETS

Manager for China.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1918)

Paid-up Capital \$15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—

Sterling \$1,500,000 @ 2% \$15,000,000

Silver 18,500,000

Reserve Liability of Shareholders 132,500,000

Reserve Fund 1,892,564.83

Reserve Liability of Proprietors:—

\$15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG

Court of Directors:

Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell, Chairman.

Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, Deputy Chairman.

Hon. Mr. C. E. Anton.

F. C. Butcher, Esq.

A. H. Compton, Esq.

C. T. M. Edkins, Esq.

E. V. D. Parr, Esq.

W. L. Patten, Esq.

Chief Manager.

Hongkong—N. J. STARR.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy Ipoh Puket

Bangkok Johore Penang

Batavia Kobe Rangoon

Bombay Kuala Lumpur Saigon

Calcutta London S. Francisco

Canton Lyons Shanghai

Colombo Malaca Singapore

Foochow Manila Sourabaya

Hankow Nagasaki Tientsin

Harbin New York Tsingtau

Hollo Yokohama

London Bankers:

London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.

Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Savings accounts in Gold and Local currency.

G. LION, Manager.

1, French Bund, Shanghai.

YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED

(Established 1880.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed ... Yen 48,000,000

Capital Paid-up ... " 36,000,000

Reserve Fund ... " 22,100,000

London Bankers:

The London Joint Stock Bank,

Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies

Bombay London Shanghai

Calcutta Los Angeles Seattle

Changchun Lyons Singapore

Daiyin Mukden Sydney

Hankow Nagasaki Tientsin

Harbin Newchwang Tsinkau

Hongkong New York Tsinkau

Honolulu Osaka Tsingtau

Kaiyuan Peking Rangoon

Kobe S. Francisco

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

Safe Deposit Boxes.

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agent's
Feb 15	12	Tacoma and Seattle	Manila maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
15	12	San Francisco	Sinyo maru	Jap.	Alexander
on 17	12	Seattle etc.	Sowa maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Feb 7	6.00	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Yoko maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
10	12.00	Mogasaki, Moji & Kobe	Takashima maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
12	11.00	Mogasaki, Moji & Kobe	Kasuga maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
14	—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Yawata maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
15	—	Kobe	Kamo maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
16	—	Mogasaki, Moji & Kobe	Onikubo maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
18	—	Mogasaki, Moji & Kobe	Hakusai maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
20	—	Mogasaki, Moji & Kobe			

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

London etc.	Inaba maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Liverpool etc.	Kawachi maru	Jap. N.Y.K.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Feb 7	4.00	Ningpo	Taishun	Chi. C.M.S.N.C.	
7	12.00	Takao via Foochow & Keelung	Kohoku maru	Jap. S.M.R.	
7	12.00	Amoy, Hongkong & Canton	Sinkiang	Btr. B&S.	
8	12.00	Hongkong	Hainan	Chi. C.M.S.N.C.	
8	4.00	Hongkong	Hainan	Chi. C.M.S.N.C.	
9	—	Hongkong via Manila	Shunmin	Am. P. S. S. Co.	
10	D.L.	Swatow & Hongkong	Shantung	Btr. B&S.	
11	D.L.	Hongkong & Canton	Shantung	Btr. B&S.	
12	D.L.	Amoy, Hongkong & Canton	Keelung maru	Jap. O. S. K.	
13	—	Takao via Foochow & Keelung	Fushimi maru	Jap. O. S. K.	
14	noon	Manila & Hongkong	Mexico maru	Jap. O. S. K.	
15	—	Hongkong			

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Feb 7	Chinwangtao	Kenkuon maru	Jap. K.M.A.		
8	12.00	Tingtao and Daimy	Kone maru	Jap. S.M.R.	
9	—	Tingtao & Daimy	Hakushin maru	Jap. S.M.R.	
12	noon	Daimy	Sasaki maru	Jap. S.M.R.	
13	9.00	Tingtao	Tencho maru	Jap. O. S. K.	

FOR RIVER PORTS

Feb 7	M.N. Hanziwatic.	Kianghsien	Chi. C.M.S.N.C.		
7	M.N.	Kutwo	Btr. J.M. & Co.		
7	M.N.	do	Jap. N.H.K.		
8	M.N.	do	Btr. J.M. & Co.		
8	M.N.	do	Jap. N.H.K.		
8	M.N.	do	Btr. B&S.		
9	M.N.	do	Btr. B&S.		
9	M.N.	do	Jap. N.H.K.		
9	M.N.	do	Btr. B&S.		
10	M.N.	do	Btr. B&S.		
11	12.00	Wuhu	Tamshui	Btr. B&S.	
11	M.N.	do	Tungting	Btr. B&S.	
12	M.N.	do	Yohang maru	Jap. N.H.K.	
12	M.N.	do	Chungking	Btr. B&S.	
13	M.N.	do	Loongwo	Br. J.M. & Co.	
14	M.N.	do	Kisungto	Chi. C.M.S.N.C.	
15	M.N.	do	Poyang	Btr. B&S.	
16	M.N.	do	Siangyang maru	Jap. N.H.K.	
17	M.N.	do			

*A.M. M.N.—Midnight. D.L.—Daylight.

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Port
Feb 6	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	3868 Br.	B. & S.	CNCW	
6	Ningpo	Hsin Ninghsao	3251 Chi.	N. S. N. Co.	NCNW	
6	Hongkong	Kooshing	3233 Br.	J. M. & Co.	SHW	
6	Hankow	Kutwo	1924 Br.	J. M. & Co.	SHW	
6	Hankow	Tehhsing	987 Br.	Geddes & Co	NSW	
6	Chinwangtao	Kenkuon maru	1692 Jap.	K. M. A.	KMAW	

Departures

Date	To	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents
Feb 6	Japan	Cacique	4543 Am	P.M. S. S. Co.	
6	Japan	Takao maru	1496 Jap.	M. B. K.	
6	Hankow	Kojen maru	1306 Jap.	M. B. K.	
6	Hankow	Nankin	1719 Br.	B. & S.	
6	Swatow	Shengking	1815 Br.	B. & S.	
6	Japan	Chuya maru	451 Jap.	Suzuki & Co.	
6	Japan	Hsin Ninghsao	2151 Chi.	N. S. N. Co.	

Vessels In Harbor And At Woosung

Arrived From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Port
Feb 4	Hongkong	Castor	Br.	APCUW	
Feb 4	Hongkong	Dupera	5470 Br.	P. & O.	PWE
Feb 4	Gregory Apear	1961 Br.	Br. s.s.soon	KND	
Feb 4	Hwahien	2567 Chi.	Cotifascated	KND	
Nov 19	Amoy	Hwahkun	3115 Chi.	M. B. Co.	YPD
Jan 11	Ninwo	Hsinchi	1835 Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.	B.
Feb 4	Hongkong	la gleen	3012 Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.	KND
Feb 4	Hongkong	Kwangtah	1636 Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.	KLYW
Feb 4	Hongkong	Maian maru	629 Br.	OSKW	
Feb 4	Hankow	Meian	417 Br.	Br. L. Co.	SOOW
Jan 21	Hankow	Ninshao	3231 Chi.	N. S. Co.	NSW
Feb 5	Japan	Nagasaki maru	3849 Jap.	Suzuki & Co.	NSW
Feb 25	Cruises	Pacific	727 Dan.	N. T. U.	ODW
Feb 1	Japan	Paling maru	435 Jap.	Sato Shokai	HYPW
Jan 30	Manila	Quimnebang	997 Am.	S. Tomes & Co.	S. XIII
Dec 2	Cruises	store Nordisks	006 Dan.	G. N. T. U.	ODW
Feb 24	Hongkong	Sinkiang	1616 Br.	B. & S.	CNW
Feb 24	Hongkong	Taihwa maru	879 Jap.	Sato Shokai	HYPW
Feb 24	Hongkong	Taipeh	746 Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.	KLYW
Feb 2	Chinwangtao	Upsilon	726 Br.	N. K. M.	LPDUW
Feb 5	Chinwangtao	Unkal maru	1260 Jap.	M. B. K.	MHKW

Vessels Loading

Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co's Str. Fengyang Maru, Capt. A. E. Inwood will be despatched from the N.Y.K. Mail wharf on Friday, February 8, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5, The Bund Tel. No. 3556.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Wuchang, Capt. Pickard, will leave on Saturday, February 9, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight apply to Butterfield and Swire Agents, Tel. No. 4234.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Tungting, Capt. Wavell, will leave from the French Bund on Monday, February 11, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire Agents, Tel. No. 4234.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Tatung, Capt. Tatung, will leave from the French Bund on Friday, February 8, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire Agents, French

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co's Str. Fengyang Maru, Capt. A. E. Inwood will be despatched from the N.Y.K. Mail wharf on Friday, February 8, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5, The Bund Tel. No. 3556.

SHIPPING

N.Y.K.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(Japan Mail Steamship Co.)

Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI
(Subject to alteration)

EUROPEAN LINE

For London or Liverpool via ports.

(For Liverpool)

Tons

KAWACHI MARU	12,500
INABA MARU	12,500

AMERICAN LINE

Via Pacific, calling at Hongkong, Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B.C., and S. E. Wash.

SUWA MARU	21,000
FUSHIMI MARU	21,000

SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE

(Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.)

TAKEISHIMA MARU	4,500
KASUGA MARU	7,000

CHIKUGO MARU	5,000
HAKUAI MARU	5,000

YAMASHIRO MARU	7,000
YAWATA MARU	7,000

KUMANO MARU	9,500
FOR JAPAN	Capt. S. Saito,

KAMO MARU	18,000
KOBE TO SEATTLE	Capt. I. Inadzu,

ATSUTA MARU	16,000
FOR HONGKONG	Capt. I. Inadzu,

KASHIMA MARU	19,000
PUSHIMI MARU	21,000

SUWA MARU	21,000
AUSTRALIAN LINE	16,000

REGULAR FOUR-WEEKLY SERVICE between Japan ports and Australia (calling at Hongkong and Manila.)	
AKI MARU	12,500

TANGO MARU	14,000
NIKKO MARU	10,000

CALCUTTA LINE	16,000
REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE between Yokohama and Calcutta (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)	16,000

BOMBAY LINE	16,000
REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE between Kobe and Bombay (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)	16,000

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China and Korean ports and Vladivostock, and also between the principal ports in Japan.
For freight, passage and further information, apply to T. IBUKIYAMA, Manager, Nippon Yuzen Kaisha.

Tele. Address: Yuzen, Shanghai.

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)

000 - Midnight. 1330 - 130 p.m.

July 1st, 1917, and until further notice

Mail	Mail	Miles	Peking-Mukden Line	Mail	Local	Local
101	3.	1.	dep. Peking arr. 2.	4.	102.	
B. s.	R. S.		arr. Tientsin-Central	B. S.	B. S.	
2005	320	0	dep. Tientsin-Central	2280	1960	1000
2345	1112	635	arr. Tientsin-Central	1900	1760	720
2350	1117	640	dep. Tientsin-East	1900	1620	710
000	1124	640	arr. Tientsin-East	1900	1645	700
1919	520	634	dep. Mukden	200	100	100

Local	Mail	Tientsin-Pukow Line	Mail	Local	Local
5.	3.	dep. Tientsin-East	1705	1612	
715	1130	—	1645	1502	
725	1110	—	1621	1547	
745	1200	—	1320	1281	
1128	1570	78	1043	938	
1457	1746	148	1043	938	
1801	2031	—	900	640	
7.	—	—	2.	8.	
200	2031	—	750	1812	
1609	2231	266	601	1546	
1320	2231	—	349	1311	
1315	048	318	349	1290	
1555	316	377	150	1095	
1515	450	—	230	840	
B.	2.	420	—	10.	
400	457	—	230	2007	
1124	522	522	1900	1440	
1204	540	—	1945	1420	
1507	1122	600	1645	920	
1242	1300	631	1500	720	

Express	Express	Shanghai-Nanking Line	Express	Express	Local
16.	10.	dep. Nanking-Ferry arr.	1.	16.	
B. S.	R. S.	dep. Nanking arr.	1410	1415	
2000	1400	arr. Shanghai-North dep.	1415	600	
700	2100	—	750	2300	

The station for the foreign concessions in Tientsin is "TIENTSIN-EAST" Conventional Signs.

300 — train runs on Thursday only. 230 — train runs on Fridays only.

300 — on trains marked thus passengers must hold additional place tickets.

B — train has buffet car with regular meal service.

S — train has sleep. accomm. 1st & 2nd class. S — train has only 1st class sleep. accomm.

Application for sleeping accommodation at \$5.00 per berth should, at the earliest possible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic-Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsianfu, Hsichowfu or Pukow.

By Order.

THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

Tientsin, July 1917.
Large Display Advertisements intended for the Sunday issue of The China Press should be sent in before 5 p.m. on Friday.

Business and Official Notices

The Chempak Rubber and Gambier Estate, Limited

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Eighth Annual General Meeting of Shareholders in the above Company will be held at No. 10 Canton Road, Shanghai, on Tuesday, 26th February, 1918, at 4 p.m.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 22nd to the 26th February, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
J. A. WATTIE & CO., LTD.,
Secretaries & General Managers.

16765

SHANGHAI-NANKING & SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAYS.

CHINA NEW YEAR HOLIDAY ARRANGEMENTS.

On Monday, the 11th February, 1918, China New Year day, the train service will be entirely suspended with the exception of the undermentioned trains:

S.N.R.—Two through express trains leaving Shanghai North and Nanking at 7.55 a.m. and 2.20 p.m. respectively. Both these trains will call at Kunshan.

Two night express trains leaving Shanghai North and Nanking both at 11.00 p.m.

S.H.N.R.—Two express trains leaving Shanghai North and Zah Kou at 2.50 and 2.10 p.m. respectively.

Kiangshoo Branch Line: Two local trains leaving Kon Zen Chiao and Hangchow at 2.00 and 7.15 p.m.

Business and Official Notices

SUNDAY

10th February, 1918

9 p.m.

GRAND CONCERT

Classic and Character Dances

by

Mdles.

Stapovitch and Tushynska

(Renowned Russian Dancers)

Music by

Mr. Garru Ore

the famous Russian Pianist.

AT THE

Russian Club,

25 Avenue Edouard VII

Entrance \$1.00 and \$2.00

16774

Shanghai Women's Christian Temperance Union

PUBLIC MEETING
Commercialized Vice :
A Resume and Discussion
TODAY, February 7th
the Chair will be taken at 5.30 p.m.
By Mr. ISAAC MASON,
in
UNION CHURCH HALL

16754

CUSTOMS NOTIFICATION.

No. 890.

The Custom House will be closed and the shipment and delivery of cargo suspended on Monday, the 11th February—the Chinese New Year Holiday (old calendar), on Tuesday, the 12th February, the day fixed by the Government as a Commemoration Day.

R. H. R. WADE,
Commissioner of Customs.
CUSTOM HOUSE,
Shanghai, 6th February, 1918.

16765

CHINESE POST OFFICE

NOTIFICATION No. 323

POSTAL HOLIDAYS

The Chinese Post Office will observe the following hours of business during the China New Year (old calendar) and Commemoration Day holidays:

11th February: closed from noon.
12th February: as for Sundays.

The Parcel and Money Order Offices will be closed on both days.

W. W. RITCHIE,
Postal Commissioner.

16775

CHINESE POST OFFICE,
Shanghai, 5th February, 1918.

16775

HONMA HOSPITAL,
No. 24 Miller Road. Tel. North 2961.DR. T. YAMADA,
(former Assistant at the Imperial University at Tokyo and Fukuoka.)Internal Medicine,
Children's Diseases.

DR. K. HONMA,

(former Assistant at the Imperial University at Fukuoka.)
Women's Diseases,
Confinements, Surgery,
Skin Diseases,
Venereal Diseases.

International Recreation Club

OFFICIAL MEETING
(KIANGWAN)12th, 13th, 14th and 16th
February, 1918
(Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday
and Saturday)

The First Saddling Bell will be rung punctually at 11.30 a.m. each day, and Off Day, 16th February, at 1.30 p.m. Tiffin Interval will be after the 4th Race each day.

Tickets of Admission for the three Official Race Days and Off Day to the unreserved part of the Compound only, may be obtained at the Gate or from the Club House, 126 Bubbling Well Road. PRICE \$3 each.

Single Day Tickets obtainable at the Gate only. PRICE \$1 each.

Special Trains: 10.45 a.m., 11.25 a.m., 12.25 p.m., 1.00 p.m., 1.30 p.m., 2.00 p.m.

Off Day, 1.00 p.m., 1.30 p.m. Tiffins will be served by Messrs. Shepherd and Ih Tse Shan at the Race Course.

By order,
V. J. CHANG,
Secretary.

16762



I ask you a Question!

CAN you be successful in life, if you do not know your own character and capacities, and the heart and mind of those with whom you are connected? NO!

I'll tell you by HOROSCOPE, studied and written by myself. I am not a Fortune-Teller, but a well-known Telepathist, Astrologist and Graphologist.

DR. JOHN,
Central Building, 18 Nanking Rd.
Office hours: 11-12 and 5-7.
Telephone Central 2279.
Open on Holidays.

16756

I. ZVYAGIN
Graduated with honors from the PETROGRAD CONSERVATOIRE OF MUSIC.

Lessons given for

Piano

Terms Moderate
apply to

MESSRS. MOUTRIE & CO.

16765

The greatest heat producing coal on the market:

Unscreened \$18.00 ton
Dust 12.00
Lump 23.00

Cash to accompany order.

Our clients state: "Burns beautifully in American stoves and throws out much more heat than any Anthracite Coal in China. Burns splendidly in the open grate."

P. HEATH & CO.,
6 Peking Road.

16746

RING UP 3809

for a comfortable 5-passenger car

PER HOUR \$4.00 PER HOUR

CENTRAL GARAGE CO.,

2a Jinkee Road

BILL SMITH

The results of scientific management are: Customers better satisfied—employees better satisfied—more and better product—increased profits.

For Americans and others who enjoy Rye Highball, Upper Crust Rye.

ASK BILL!

Garner, Quelch & Co.

Sole Agents

NOTICE

The National Commercial Bank, Limited (formerly known as The Chekiang Shing Nih Chartered Bank, Limited), will carry on business at its new office, 14 Peking Road (corner of Peking and Kiangse Roads), on and from the 15th February, 1918.

WING LEE & SONS, (W. L. Lee & Sons, Est. 1895), BROADWAY, SHANGHAI

METALS AND HARDWARE

Contractors to Government, Municipalities, Railways, Trusts, etc.



We carry a full line of

CLUFF'S

"Blue Ribbon" Fruits

GRIFFITHS' STORES

Phone West 641 143 Bubbling Well Rd. Phone West 800

MODERN

DUPLICATOR - PRINTER

Works with a clay (putty-like) composition which keeps green in all situations. The pad is cleaned as easily as erasing writing from a slate. Contains no glue or varnish.

WILL MAKE 50 COPIES

WORKS WITH COPYING CARBON OR RIBBON

From \$12.00 to \$20.00 according to size

THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO.

4 CANTON ROAD, SHANGHAI

A. D. C.

178th Production

"The Witness

FOR

The Defence"

A Play in Four Acts

BY

A. E. W. Mason

Friday, 15th Feb., 1918

Saturday, 16th, 1918

AT 9 P.M.

Portion of the proceeds to be

devoted to

"Sailors War Orphans' Fund"

Booking for the above two performances will open at Messrs. Moutrie & Co., Ltd., on Friday, 8th Feb., 1918.

By Order,

Wm. Armstrong

Business Manager

16754

Schaefer Beer

LIGHT AND DARK

The choicest product of the oldest lager beer brewery in the United States.

Try it once and you will buy it always!

HIGH-CLASS PROVISIONS
Constant arrivals of the best American and English Provisions, Wines and Spirits.

Motor delivery service

C. EDDIE & CO.

1132-33 Broadway, Tel. N. 639.

16746

ARTHUR & BOND

OF YOKOHAMA

at THE ASTOR HOUSE

showing

Lounging Robes

and

Dressing Gowns

that add the touch of luxury to home life that every man longs for.

In Heavy Brocaded Neckwear Silks and Washable Silk Shirtings

MODERATELY PRICED

ARTHUR & BOND

CHEAP SALE

CHEAP SALE

Laces and Embroideries

AT REDUCED PRICES

for

Three More Days Only.

Thursday, Feb. 7th, Friday, Feb. 8th,
Saturday, Feb. 9th

Everything must be cleared out in order to make our New Year Settlement.

Take Advantage

of this sale while it lasts

THE LACE BAZAAR CO.

88 Szechuen Road

(Opp. Whiteway Laidlaw.)

16778

Business and Official Notices
are Continued on
Page 11Amusement Advertising
will be found on
Page 8

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must
be PrepaidReplies must be
called for

APARTMENTS

SITUATIONS WANTED

JUNIOR civil engineer (neutral), with four years' practical experience, is open for engagement, temporary or otherwise. Apply Box 268, THE CHINA PRESS.

16763 F.8.

AN experienced and qualified accountant is open for engagement. Multiple currency and compradore system a speciality. Apply to Box 265, THE CHINA PRESS.

16765 F.8.

YOUNG SPANIARD, with office experience, wishes to work; moderate salary. A. i. references. Apply to Box 260, THE CHINA PRESS.

16745 F.7.

COMPETENT LADY stenotypist desires position from March 1st. Apply to Box 230, THE CHINA PRESS.

16678

SITUATION VACANT

WANTED. A young man to manage a business. Please state nationality, salary expected, and give references. A percentage of profits will be allowed besides salary. Apply to Box 273, THE CHINA PRESS.

16775 F.14.

WANTED by a large Chinese printing corporation, a competent superintendent, European or American, to supervise and manage the entire works; state fully, qualifications, salary, deposit (guarantee). Also a number of foreign helpers needed. Apply to Box 271, THE CHINA PRESS.

16769 F.8.

STENOGRAPHER: Wanted, competent man, Eurasian or Chinese, for outport; salary to begin \$150 per month. Apply, giving age, references and experience to Box 263, THE CHINA PRESS.

16744 F.7.

OFFICES, ETC., TO LET

TO LET for immediate occupation, large godown on ground floor of No. 4A Kiangse Road—Rent Tls. 110. Apply to THE CHINA PRESS OFFICE, or 10 Yangtze-poo Road.

16752 F.16.

TO LET, with immediate occupation, 4 suitable office rooms, 9A Hankow Road. Please apply to Box 264, THE CHINA PRESS.

16749 F.10.

4-C KIANGSE ROAD, large first floor godown to let, from March 1st. Tls. 100. Apply to THE CHINA PRESS or No. 10 Yangtze-poo Road.